WASHINGTON

The Congressional Apportionment Bill Passed in the House.

Representative Gains for the Western and Southern States.

ANOTHER CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Senator Drake Frightened by American Thugs.

New Phase of the Georgia Bill.

ATTEMPT TO CORRUPT SENATORS.

Rich Developments of Radical Tactics in Prospect.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1870. The Congressional Apportionment Bill—The Eastern States Overslaughed by the West

The Congressional Apportionment bill, which was engineered through the House to-day by Norman B. Judd, of Illinois, is a shrewd dodge upon the part of the West and the South to gain additional power in the House, and, in fact, to control its action in making the permanent apportionment upon the basis of the census 1870. This will be the work of the Forty-second Congress, and it will be observed that the bill which passed to-day relates wholly to that Congress. It is estimated that the bill will give the South and West about twenty-eight additional members, apportioned somewhat as follows:-Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, North Carolina and Virginia two each, and Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, California, Michigan, Texas, Kentucky, Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and nnessee one each. New York will have two and Pennsylvania one additional member. This, however, is all that the Eastern and Middle States will gain by the bill. The proviso which allows the Eastern and Middle States to retain their present representation through the Forty second Congress is a generous sop to that section, and was intended as a blind to keep the members from those States from suspecting the real object of the measure which is to get such a pre ponderance of Western and Southern men in the Forty-second Congress in order that they can apportion the members of the House of Representatives among the several States to suit themselves. The members from the New England and Middle States fought the bill to-day at every step, and exhausted parliamentary tactics to defeat it; but the combined strength of the South and West was so great that it was carried by a respectable majority.

A Dangerous Game-Attempt to Corrupt the Senate-A New Feature in the Georgia

The latest Congressional investigation is that or dered to-day by the resonation offered by Senator Edmunds and adopted by the Senate, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into and report whether any corrupt or aproper means have been employed to in luence Senators to vote on the Geor gia bill. There have been rumors around the capitol work to defeat the Bingham amendment in the Sen-ate. At the head of this lobby, it is alleged, is the somewhat notorious Governor Bullock, of Georgia. and in it are some well known old stagers of th Vashington lobby. There is one man here who has a large claim upon the State of Georgia for guns furnished just before the rebellion. It is said that this man has an interest in keeping the Bullock party in power in Georgia, and has been very laborious with Senators, especially one from New England, who is supposed to be weak in the faith, to get them to against the Bingham amendment. It is also said that Senators and Senators' sons and relative have been directly offered railroad bonds endorsed they would sustain Bullock. Judge Bingham, in his of March last spoke as follows of Bullock's attempt to perpetuate his power and control the State rail

Why, sir, by a law of the State Legislature the Governor of the State has the control of the State railroad, the annual income of which, I am informed, averages about two million dollars. He appoints all the agents. Not content with appointing his agents for the management of the State railroad, to take care of the receipts and return them to him to be put into the treasury of the State, ne put his railroad agent into the Chamber of the House of Representatives last January, and through him and by him adjourned that House from day to day, in direct violation of your law of the 23d of last December. Instead of being protected by any legislation of this sort let him answer when the day comes, before the tribunals of the United States, for this violation of the law of the United States, for this violation of the law of the United States, for this violation of the law of the United States, for this violation of the law of the United States, for the violation of the law of the United States, for the violation of the care of the United States, for the violation of the law of the United States, for the violation of the law of the United States, for the violation of the law of the United States, for the violation of the law of the United States, for the violation of the same of the States and the United States, for the state, under the control of the Governor. I do not say he is usurping any authority by exercising such control, for I understand that by express legal provision he has enture control over that matter, with no power to check him, unless it be the tribunals of justice in the State, or the Treasurer of the State, or the Treasurer of the State, and would be obtained to the the present Legislature of deorgia may continue for two years hereafter to shelter and protect his Governor Bullock; that upon his nomination to the State is mismanagement of the funds of the State, and would be due in the single provision for the state, and would be outh ham and foot by an act of Congress, and would be outh ham and foot b

The story is that the bonds alleged to have bee offered Senators and their relatives were State rail road bonds, to which Bingham referred in his speech. Senator Edmunds is not the man to offer a resolu tion of this grave character without having some looked for with great interest. One thing is certain the Judiciary Committee, which has been roundly abused of late by the radicals who are bolstering up Bullock, will sift this whole matter to the bo

Resignation of United States Court Judges The House Judiciary Committee has instructed General Butler to report a bill authorizing and em powering the President to accept the resignation of any Judge of any court of the United States who shall have held his commission for ten years, where it is shown that such Judge is unable to perform the duties of his office. This is to apply only to Judges who are appointed for life or during good behavio It is understood that an amendment will be offered similar to the provisions of the bill which allows the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States to retire and their salaries to be continued after a certain length of service upon the bench.

Decline of American Commerce The select committee on the decline of American tonnage had a meeting to-day, at which the general subjects embraced in their bill, which has been re ported to the House, were discussed with a view to the committee is not entirely united upon the various conclusions stated in their report and embodied in the bill. The minority, however, is so small as to he undeserving of notice. While the subject of emigration was under consideration Giles Overreach Hotchkiss, of New York, made a raid upon foreigners in general, and upon that class known as Irishmen in particular. Glies Overreach is of opinion that to encourage emigration, especially from the Emeraed Isle, is to build up the democratic party in the United States, to say nothing of the certain ruin to Tammany Hall. For one, he doe not propose to have a hand in any such business. If it could be demonstrated to the satisfaction of Giles that every emigrant who reaches our shore would vote the republican ticket he would favor every scheme to encourage emigration. Sir Giles was replied to in a spirited manner by other members of the committee, who think that emigration to the United States is a good thing, even if it does

elp the democracy.

Still Another Amendment Proposed.

Drake, of Missouri, let off a little of his irresp sible ire to-day in a proposition to add a sixteen amendment to the constitution of the United States, empowering the President of the United States to invade any State to suppress violence and domestic turbulence; also authorizing Congress to legislate on the subject so as to enforce the provisions of the amendment. To cap the climax Drake proposed to refer the matter to the Committee on Military Af-fairs. The Senate, after tolerating this revolutionary proposition, snubbed the vallant Missourian by referring his amendment to the Judiciary Committee. Coming from any other source this proposition would have been harsnly rebuked.

Pacific Railroad Land Putents.

Pacific Railroad Land Patents.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has had completed two land patents—one, No. 4, for the Western Pacific Railroad Company, of Caiffornia embracing 98,322 acres, and the other, No. 5, for the Central Pacific Railroad Company, for 117,138 acres of land, granted to these companies. The land embraced in the patents is all in California. It is officially reported that 38,633 acres of public lands were disposed of in March at the following local offices: acres, and Marysville, Cal., 6,140 acres.

Internal Taxation—Proposed New Assess
of the Income and License Taxes. General Butler proposes to offer in the House at the first opportunity the following resolution relating to internal taxation:-

lating to internal taxation:—

Resolved, &c., That the Committee on Ways and Means be directed to prepare and bring in a bill abolishing the income tax as now provided by law, and instead thereof assess a tax of five per cent of the interest paid upon all invested capital, whether in bonds of railroad, insurance or other incorporated companies, or, of towns, counties, cities, States, or the nation, providing for its payment into the Treasury of the United States under such guards and regulations as may be proper by whoever shall pay such interest to the holder thereof find to be deducted therefrom; also, upon all loans, however secured, having a longer time to run than one year, or which are renewed for a longer time than that period, by the deduction of five per cent of the interest thereon, to be paid into the Treasury by the payer thereof; axe, five per cent upon all dividends of all incorporated or joint stock companies, such as banks, insurance companies and railways and others, by causing to be retained by the company and paid into the Treasury by the payer thereof; axo, five per cent upon all dividends of all incorporated or joint stock companies, such as banks, insurance companies and railways and others, by causing to be retained by the company and paid into the Treasury five per cent thereof; also, upon all morrgages and inases of lands and tenements, five per cent, to be deducted by the payer of the finerest upon such morrgages and the rent under such leases; also, a tax of one per cent on all property, or estates in succession, legacies, or deeds of gift for other than charitable purposes, on the inventoried or appraised value thereof in the settlement of such estates, if the property descends, is devised or given to one next in blood not of a collateral branch; three per cent in case any property is bequeathed, descends or is given to one of a collateral branch; three per cent in case any property is bequeathed, descends or is given to one of a collateral branch; three per cent in case any property is bequeathed, by the property of the collateral branch; three per cent in case any property descends is charach; three per cent in case any property is bequeathed, by the property of the United States; also providing in addition to the stamps now required by law a stamp equal to one per cent of the Interest upon all loans not before mentioned, nowever the same may be secured, the amount thereof to be deducted from the interest thereof made by any individual or corporation; also that every railroad ticket, the property of the United States; also providing in addition to the stamps now required by law a stamp of two cents cach; also to establish such taxes upon the manifacture, keeping and express package shall have a stamp of five cents cach; also to establish such taxes upon the manifacture and sale of tobacco in all its forms; also to abolish the offices of assessor and assistant assessor of internal centers.

sumed from Thursday in the case of the Merchants National Bank of Boston, plaintiff in error, vs. The State National Bank, which will probably consume all of to-day and to-morrow. The legal tender question is therefore deferred until that case shall be

Numinations by the President.

The following nominations, were sent to the Senate to-day by President Grant:-J. Guest King, Collector of Customs at Annapolis, Md.; W. F. Slater, Post master at Wytheville, Va.; First Lieutenant P. C. Pope to be captain in the Marine Corps; Second Lieutenant M. C. Goodrell to be First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps; John T. Neilson, Assistant Surgeon in the Navy; Charles F. Eastman, Assistant Paymaster in the Navy.

Nominations Confirmed. The Senate, in executive session, to-day[confirmed the nomination of John Titus to be Chief Justice and Charles A. Tweed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona, and William Miller, Jr., to be Post master at Greenville, Ala.

Personal.

Major J. W. Long, United States Indian Agent fo he Chippewa and Ottawa tribes in Micuigan, is in Washington on business relating to that agency.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session. SENATE

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1570. MEMORIALS PRESENTED.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., presented a me of a large number of colored persons now occupying Arington farm, asking Congress to take their case into consideration, and leave to them all the por tions of said estate not included in the national ceme-Mr. CAMERON, (rep.) of Pa., presented the memo rial of the Philadelphia Board of Trade remonstra rial of the Philadelphia Board of Trade remonstra-ting against the incorporation of a company to ab-sorb the present telegraph companies, and against the purchasing by the government of the numerous telegraph lines of the country.

Mr. Revels, (rop.) of Miss., from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported, without amend-ment, the House bill donating the marine hospital building at Natchez to the State of Mississippi for aducational purposes.

ment, the House bill donating the marine hospital building at Natchez to the State of Mississippi for educational purposes.

Mr. Pomeroy, (rep.) of Kansas, from the Committee on Pablic Lands, reported, with amendment, the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to change the boundaries of land districts.

Mr. Williams, (rep.) of Nev., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendments, a bill to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Columbia river to Great Sait Lake.

Mr. Ramsey, (rep.) of Minn., introduced a bill appropriating land for the navigation and improvement of the Upper Mississippi river. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Chandler, (rep.) of Mich., introduced a bill to prohibit all persons, except pilots, port wardens or neath officers, boarding or leaving vessels before entry at the Custom House. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Settlers on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Ny: the bill amendatory of the act of July 27, 1898, to protect the rights of actual settlers upon public lands, was taken up and passed, it provides that Agricultural College scrip shall be received from actual settlers in payment of premption claims, and that all lecations of such scrip made within thirty days after approval of said act, if otherwise in conformity to the law, shall be legalized.

Mr. Drake fred, of Mo., introduced a joint reso.

Mr. Drake, (rep.) of Mo., introduced a joint resolution proposing the following amendment to the constitution:—

CONSTITUTION:—
ARTICLE 16. The United States shall protect each State against domestic violence whenever it shall be shown to the President, in such manner as the Congress may by law prescribe, that such violence exists in such State.
ARECTON 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

scribe, that such violence exists in such State.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Mr. DRAKE said the events of the last five years were sufficient to convince every one of the necessity of giving the power to the Fresident to suppress insurrection and violence in any State without being compelled to wait for the call of the Governor or the Legislature. He asked that the resolutions be referred to the Committee on Military Anairs.

Mr. Edmunds, (rep.) of Vt., suggested that this proposed amendment suggested grave doubts as to the propriety of investing the Executive with such power. The constitution now gave the power to the United States to suppress domestic violences.

Mr. Howe, (rep.) of Wis., thought the resolution had best be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. DRAKE said he had no objection to their going to the Judiciary Committee after the Military Committee had considered them.

Finally, on motion of Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Vt. the resolutions were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary,

Relief For The CREW OF THE ONEIDA.

Mr. CRAGIN, (rep.) of N. H., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported favorably the bill for the relief of officers, sailors and marines of the United States war ship Oneida.

States war snip Oneida.

EQUAL RIGHTS ON RAILROADS.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to report what legislation is necessary to secure equal rights, without regard to color or race, on the Urange and Alexandria Railroad. Mr. Sumner read a letter

Alexandria Raliroad. Mr. Summer read a letter from a colored member of the Georgia Legislature, to the effect that, having a first class tacket for Atlanta, which he purchased at the regular office in New York, he had been denied admission to the gentlemen's car of the Orange and Alexanria Raliroad and been compelled to ride on the platform. Mr. Summer said this was a clear case of outrage and should be investigated. The resolution was then adopted.

and should be investigated. The resolution was then adopted.

ATTEMPTING TO CORRUPT SENATORS.

Mr. EDMUNDS then rose and stated that charges had been brought to his attention in which the names of parties who were said to be ready to sus tain the same were given to the effect that attempts had been corruptly made to influence the votes of Senators on the Georgia bill. He did not say upon which side, but these charges were made in such a manner that he would be recreant to his duty as senator; if ne did not notice them. He sherefore of fered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether any attempts have

been made to corruptly infinence the votes of Senators on the bill now pending in the Senate for the admission to representation of the State of Georgia, and with authority to the committee to send for persons and papers. The resolution was adopted.

Was then taken up. Her become offered, providing for the employment of troops by the President for the suppression of acts of violence and the subjugation and disposition of illegal organizations and combinations; and while he admitted that the proposition was extraordinary, he claimed that the proposition was extraordinary, he claimed that the proposition was extraordinary, and the isolary organized atrocity, outrage and murder, for a parallel to the events in the Southern States; and this could be found in the history of the Thugs, of India, of whom he read a brief description. They were a sect of assassins, their atroclous practices being followed, not so much for the sake of plunder as from their ideas of religious worship. A handkerchief is the means by which they strike their victims. The Ku Kiux of the rebel States employ the dagger and the pistol, and should be called the American Thugs. In alluding to the outrages continually committed in the South he caused to be read a letter from North Carolina, addressed to Senator Abbott. He dared not give the mame of the author, for such a promulgation would cost him nis life. The gentleman occupies an official position, and whatever he said was entitled to full credence. The writer-says the loyal men are satisfied that their members of Congress are doing all they can to give them protection. Mr. Drake proceeded at great length to show Ku Klux outrages, and contended that there must be military protection, finishing his speech at three o'clock. Mr. Summer and the should not have spoken again but for the remarks which fell from the Senator; would retract the remarks personal to thisself, the sent to the Cierk's desk to be read the objectionable utterance, as of Mr. Carpenter, and asked whether he had done anything to

once—Appiause having been made in the galleries, Mr. Davis, (dem.) of Ky, said that persons coming here and behaving in this manner ought to be expelled and behaving in this manner ought to be experied from them.

Mr. CARPENTER. (rep.) of Wis., trusted that the

gaileries be not cleared.

The CHAIL—Mr. THAYER temporarily presiding—said such manifestations were violations of order, and that if they should be repeated the rule would be enforced.

said such manifestations were violations of order, and that if they should be repeated the rule would be enforced.

Mr. Davis said he would withdraw his motion with the remark that such persons who disturbed the deliberations of the Senate were blackguards.

Mr. Carpenter replied to Mr. Summer. He said his remarks, to which the Senator had adverted, were based solely on the provision of the constitution with respect to the admission of States. The Senator from Massachusetts, with an ostentation of learning which he could not conceal, sent to the library for a copy of the Declaration of Independence, and read therefrom trite and familiar expressions as a reply to his argument, which was to show there was no power in the constitution to impose conditions on the States. The Senator from Massachusetts, after sleeping on that speech for a week, inflicted upon him a distribe because he had alluded to him (Mr. Summer) as deriving his power to impose conditions on the States outside of the constitution; and he had said if the Senator from Massachusetts could not find the power there, he could find the in the Declaration of Independence, and in & Piur bus Unum. These were mere numorous interances. The Senator's remark, that he had assumed the worn-out and blood bespotted garments of John C. Calnoun, reminded him of the doctor who threw his patients into convulsions in order thus to bring their cases within his healing art. (Laughter.) The Senator instead of meeting his argument with arrument, aliuded to him as a secessionist and nultifier.

Mr. Summer descriptions and such words.

STMNER disclaimed using any such words. CARPENTER asked, was not the Declaration Mr. CARPANTER asked, was not the Declaration Independence a revolutionary document? The Set for from Massachusetts, said its truths are unive sal, and yet he criticised him (Mr. Carpenter) to cause he called them general truths. When he spo of the Declaration of Independence as a reof the Declaration of Independence as a revolutionary document, did he state a fact! He had simply affirmed what he challenged the Senator from Massachusetts to deny—namely, that the Declaration of Independence was no grant of power to Congress. The Sermon on the Mount granted as

Declaration of independence was no grant of power to Congress. The Sermon on the Meunt granted as much power on Congress as that declaration. Rulus Choate, to whom the Senator had alluded, was a sound lawyer, which the Senator from Massachusetts was not.

Mr. Thurman. (dem.) of Ohio, rising, said he wanted to show that the Senator from Massachusetts was a sound lawyer, and with this view read extracts from a speech delivered by Mr. Summer on the 25th of August, 1852, to show that the Senator in effect advocated the doctrine of State rights. Mr. Thurman concluded the reading of the extract, saying that Mr. Summer did not on that occasion find his authorily in the beclaration of Independence or E Purithus Unim.

Mr. Carperter, resuming, said the question related solely to the power of Congress to impose fundamental conditions on the States, and he had reached the conclusion that no such power existed.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Sumner and Carpenter in relation to constitutional power, when at five o'clock, after a short executive session, the Senate took a recess till nail-past seven o'clock this evening.

o'clock this evening.

Evening Session.

The Senate reassembled at had-past seven P. M., five Senators being present, including the President protein., Mr. ANTROYS.

Mr. DAYIS, who was entitled to the floor, made a motion to adjourn, but at the suggestion of Mr. Trumsetlt, who thought that Senators would soon come in, withdrew it, and a recess was taken for fitteen minutes. At the end of this time, only six more Senators having made their appearance, the Senate, at ten minutes to eight o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 18 1870. BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED. By Mr. STRONG, (rep.) of Conn.-In relation to the examination and appointment of payal and

By Mr. BENNETT, (rep.) of N. Y .- To provide speedy remedy for the collection of debts agains

By Mr. REEVES, (dem.) of N. Y .- Authorizing tele graphic communication between the United States and Central and South America.

By Mr. Platr, (rep.) of Va.—To define the jurisdiction of the United States Courts.

By Mr. Bingham, (rep.) of Onio—To provide for observations in Asia and Europe of the next total eclipse of the sun.

By Mr. INGERSOLL, (rep.) of III.—To authorize and crean mail steamsun service between the United

ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Mexico.

ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Mexico.

By Mr. BURDETT, (rep.) of Mo.—Proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States preventing donations to sectional schools.

By Mr. Paise, (rep.) of Wis.—Fo reduce the taxes. By Mr. Paise, (rep.) of Cal.—To enforce the fifteenth amendment. Also, to expedite the survey of private land claims.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

By Mr. JONES, (rep.) of N. C.—For the apportionment of members of Congress, fixing the number at 275, exclusive of Representatives of States to be hereafter admitted, no State to suffer a reduction till after the Forty-first Congress. He asked immediate action on the oill and moved the previous question, which was seconded by 80 to 67.

Mr. Kelsey, (rep.) of N. Y., moved to lay the bill on the table.

The House refused to lay the bill on the table.

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Mr. Kelsey, (rep.) of N. Y., moved to lay the bill on the table.

The House refused to lay the bill on the table—
yeas 87, mays 96. The bill was then passed—yeas 86, mays 83.

The bill, which is the one prepared by Mr. Paine, provides that from and after the 3d of March, 1871, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 275 members, to be apportion among the several States; provided that if after such apportionment any new States shall be admitted, the kepresentatives from such States shall be admitted, the kepresentatives of any State shall be reduced by such apportionment, such reduction shall not take effect in the Forty-second Congress, but such State shall have the same number of Representatives in the Forty-first, and that if the representation of any State shall be increased by such apportionment the additional representation for the Forty-first Congress shall be chosen by the state at large. The Secretary of the Interior is to ascertain the basis of representation from the preliminary consus report.

THE LOUISIANA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. STEVENSON, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the contested

THE LOUISIANA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. STEVENSON, (rep.) OI Obio, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the contested election case from the First Congressional district of Louisians, declaring J. H. Sypacr enutied to the

seat. He gave notice that he would call it up for action to morrow, or soon thereafter.

Mr. Connor, (dem.) of Texas, offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to ascertain and report the number of American cluzens murdered by the Indians on the frontiers of Texas since January, 1869. Adopted.

ary, 1869. Adopted.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House then, at two o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, Mr. Wheeler in the chair, resuming it at the paragraph taxing at forty per cent ad valorem yarns, single, of hax or hemp, or the tow of flax or hemp, or oil pute grass and fibre, and all manufactures of flax, jute, hemp or like vegetable material not otherwise provided for in the bill.

Mr. TWICHELL. (rep.) of Mass., moved to amend the paragraph by striking out the word "jute." Rejected.

Rejected.

The next three paragraphs, referring to buttons and ornaments for dresses, articles of gutta percha or India rubber, &c., were passed without amendment.

or India rubber, &c., were passed without amendment.

This brought the committee down to the paragraphs relating to iron, the first of them being on iron in pigs seven dollars per ton.

Mr. Griswold, (dem.) of N. Y., moved to reduce it to three dollars, and advocated his amendment, stating, in the course of his remarks, that for every dollar which the duties on iron brought into the Treasury the people had to pay fifteen dollars, the difference going into the pockets of the domestic iron manulacturers.

Mr. Boyd, (rep.) of Mo., sustained the amendment and declared his opinion that it was wrong to impose any tax whatever on iron and other necessaries.

Mr. Hay, (rep.) of Ill., also sustained the amendment, as being in accordance with the recogning-ment, as being in accordance with the recogning-ment, as being in accordance with the recogning-ment, as the duty of Representatives to break up that iniquitous system of unjust legislation which was taxing the many for the benefit of the few. The people were paying forty millions a year on iron in the shape of enhanced prices.

Mr. Kelley, (rep.) of Penn., declared that in pothing was the utter want of veracity of Mr. Wells, the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, the utter want of failt 10 his country, the entire willingness to berray the interests of shat country and to build up those of England, so fully disclosed as in the matter of pig iron. He went on to argue that the adoption of the amendment would result in closing up all the ron furnaces in this country; and he again spoke of Mr. Allison, (rep.) of Iowa, moved to amend by providing that on pig two, service.

of Mr. Wells as a British agent in the ministeriors service.

Mr. Allison, (rep.) of lows, moved to amend by providing that on pig iron, scrap iron and all manufactured iron there shall be a reduction of twenty per cent on the present duty, provided that in no case shall the duty on manufactured iron be reduced to less than thirty-five per cent ad valorem, .Mr. Butler, (rep.) of Mass., moved to reduce the duty on pig iron irom seven to five dollars. He was in layor of giving a fair measure of protection to all manufactures; but he thought that a duty of five dollars per ton on pig iron would be a fair compromise between the manufacturers and the consumers of iron.

of iron.

After further discussion and without disposing of the paragraph on pig iron the committee, at half-past four o'clock, took a recess till half-past seven o'clock this evening.

Evening Session. Evening Session.

The Committee of the Whole reassembled at half-past seven and proceeded with the consideration of the Tariff bill, the paragraph under discussion being that taxing pig iron at seven dollars per ton.

After a lengthened discussion the committee was brought to vote on the paragraph and the amend-

brought to vote on the paragraph and the amendments.

The first vote was on Mr. Cox's amendment to make the duty on pig fron three doilars. It was rejected.

The next vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, to make the duty five doilars, and it was adopted, 66 to 64, amen much excitement in the hall.

The committee then rose.

Mr. Firch, (rep.) of Nev., moved to suspend the rules so as to have it ordered that on Thursday, April 28, the House shall proceed to the consideration of reports from the Committee on Public Lands. Without voting on the motion the House, at ten o'clock, adjourned.

THE NEW EDEN.

How the City of Breslau was Laid Out, Bought, Inspected and Anathematized by Two Thousand Dutchmen-"Jolly Under Distressing Circumstances"-Interesting Interview with Breslau Citizens-A Wet Day and a Fierce Fight.

Actuated by the purest motives of philanthropy Mr. Thomas Wellwood, of Brooklyn, purchased some time since a tract of land about five miles square on Long Island, for the purpose of lounding a new city and providing cheap nomes for indigent Duschmen. Elaborate and beautifully executed maps of his territory adorned the walls of Mr. Wellwood's office, were delighted thereby. The verbal descriptions of the new Eden were even more elaborate and flattering than the highly colored maps. There were 6,400 scres, more or less, of magnificent land, so be sold in lots for fifteen dollars and upwards, Silver

atreams, in which
Dal. GHTED TROUT OF WHALE-LIKE PROPORTIONS disported fearlessly, meandered through the smiling meadows, while the softly breathing and contiguous ocean, on the shores of which buge clams yawned in millions, made the presence of the dreaded "shakes" an utter impossibility. The pivot point, as it were, of the enchanted ground was Wellwood. the city in embryo, on the Southside Railroad, three miles west of Habylon. Neither on the banks of the far winding Rhine, in the valley of Bohemia, nor on the plains of Hesse Darmstadt was there, though

the plains of Hesse Darmstadt was there, thought the cothusiastic Teuton, so charming a place as Wellwood. Lots went up.

GERMANIA WAS EXCITED.

Mr. Wellwood's busy clerks very soon disposed of 14,000 lots at satisfactory prices, and stull the German Olivers asked for more.

For the purpose of affording the proprietors of the Wellwood lots an opportunity of rejoicing over their good fortune under their own apocryphal vines and fig trees, and creating fresh enthushasm in the enterprise, Mr. Wellwood made arrangements with the Southside Railroad to transport a multitude of 2,000 persons, Dutchmen, frows and little ones to the scene of their future greatness, and yesterday was selected for the trip. Hams, sausages, bretzels, sour bread and sour krout were provided by the excursionists in large quantities, while car loads of lager were dumped down at Wellwood days in advance. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the fortunate proprietors of lots, and that the great event might properly end in a flourism, a brass band, with

THE BIGGEST, NOISIEST DRUM IN BROOKLYN, was engaged to accompany the train. Early yesterday morning unsophisticated citizens of Whitmansburg, awakening from their beds, saw a strange sight. Two thousand natives of the vateriand, of both sexes, and from the age of six weeks to three score and ten years, poured into the dilapidated depot of the Southside road, and made the morning vocal with their persistent clatter. Ominously dark clouds over head and native American mud under foot rendered the prospect cheerless; out the excursionists had made up their minds to enjoy themselves at "the lost" which they had already taken the liberty, with the full permission of the philanthrophist to change to the name of Bresian. When, therefore, the train drew up at the station a rush was made, and every seat in the five covered and thriteen uncovered cars was speedily occupied. Huddied together on deal seats, generously provided by the railroad company, men, women and children trembled and shivered under the now pattering rain, and the train started slowly for Breslan. Thirty-three miles of railway crawling brought the party, in about two hours, to their destination. The sun was out for a few minutes before the train drew up at the wooden box labelied Wellwood, but as soon as the rain got the people out on the streets it went at them like mad.

SURPHISS, DISC'ST AND INDIGNATION filled the minds and looked out of the blue eyes of the bewildered Teutons. Umbrellas blew out of the eager nands of the holders; lat Dutchmen fell and impaled themselves on ambushed tree sumps; bonnets took to themselves the wings of the morning; children cried; men swore deeply; women roared in chorus, and a loud, united wail of anguish swept the heathery streets of Bresiau. Never did there appear to mortal vision a prospect more utterly dreasy. It is true that on either side of the railroad were a couple of newly erected wooden shannes, over which the fing of the free was suspended, and that there was a parform shaded by gieen boughs, erected for th THE BIGGEST, NOISIEST DRUM IN BROOKLYN. was engaged to accompany the train. Early yester-day morning unsophisticated chizens of Williams-burg, awakening from their beds, saw a strange

got into a snarl with a Dutchman on the question of lager, and that the latter made unexpected resistance. The result was A ROW OF ALARMING PROPORTIONS.

The roughs hopped about in the siush, "mashing" mouths and overturning Toutons for a time, until the latter, realizing what was the matter, laid hold of sticks and clubs and sent their assailants howing into the wilderness of mud. Then peace and rain fell on the multitude. The enture party got safely back to williamsburg, wet, weary and disgusted, about five o'clock in the evening, and the wet wind howled unresisted over the barren streets of the new Eden.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE NOMINATIONS.

An Opposition Meeting Yesterday-Nomination of Wm. Seymour, Jr., for President of the Exchange-A Lively Time.

On the 13th inst, the Stock Exchange Committee on Nominations presented the "regular" ticket for the annual election in May. were-For President, Alexander Taylor; First Vice President, Moses A. Wheelock; Second Vice President, James Mitchell; Secretary, B. Ogden White; Treasurer, Dewitt C. Hays. One-fourth of Governing Committee retires on May 1. and the following nominations were to supply the vacancies thus caused:-Messrs, William H. Neilson, J. L. Brownell, George H. Brodhead, S. T. Russell, Ludiow Thomas, S. B. Hard, S. A. Mills, T. A. Hoyt, Henry vacancies in the remainder of the committee following nominations were made:-Mr. H. H. Holkerck, resigned; Mr. W. K. Soutter, for one year, in place of Mr. N. G. Bradford, resigned; Mr. Wm. R. Travers, resigned, and Mr. E. L. Clarkson, for three years, in place of Mr. A. Campbell, re-

was inaugurated at that meeting by the circulation

of the following document:-

TO THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE:—
Many members of this Board, while recognizing the respectability of the gentlemen placed in nonunation this morning, are still of opinion that proper and friendly competition will result in benefit to our general organization; and, in view of the fact that it should be the honorable ambition of every member of the Board to become a member of the Governing Committee, they beg respectfully to invite all members who are in favor of nominating an opposition ticket to meet in the Board Room on Monday next, at hairpast two P. M. THE MEETING YESTERDAY

was called to order by Mr. HENRY A. BOWEN, who read the above document in the midst of great noise, and nominated Mr. Wm. B. Clarke for chair man. The nomination was endorsed by the mempers in the most extravagant manner, stamping, shouting, knocking off hats and frantic thrusts with amprelias, making up a scene seldom witnessed in any assemblage, All the members seemed to feel perfectly "loose," and frolicked like young colls when first let out to pusture. Most of them were seated until the newly elected chairman entered the desk and com-

ture. Most of them were seated until the newly elected chairman entered the desk and commenced reading a speech from manuscript, when a general rush was made, accompanied by the most indicrous pranks and exciamations. The speech was a follows:—

I thank you, fellow members, for—(deafening cries of "Oh, oh?", "Who wrote that speech," "Cheese it," "Cut it short," &c., mingled with flerce raps of the gavel, which finally beat down the noise)—I thank you, fellow members, for the honor conferred on me of being elected chairman of this important meeting, (Loud cheers.)—I that wou for the purpose of revising—(cheers)—the so-called for the purpose of revising—(cheers)—the Now York Stock Exchange—(cheers)—which do not represent the choice of the Board—(deafening yells)—in fact, the present mode of making regular nominations is open—(cheers)—to great abuse, and is inable to be made—(cheers)—in the interest of a chique or ring. (Great confusion and frantic raps of the gavel.) The same objections can be made—(cheers)—to the manner of making such nominations—(cheers)—as have often been made to our political primary meetings—(prolonged cheers)—which have grown to such an evil that the people are virtually distranchised in this city. (Cheers, groans and exciamations about the liteenth amendment.) Regular nominations so called, but which may be called—(cheers)—irregular—(cheers)—have lost the prestige they once possessed. (More cheering.) The system of nominating candidates for office ought to be as free and open—(great noise)—as the election of officers on the day of election, and it is one of the dopen of the New York Stock Exchange—(cheers)—on obtain the sonse—(cheers)—or all the members of the New York Stock Exchange—(cheers)—on obtain the forty governors—(cheers)—linary thoughtful men were of opinion that at some future time it would be come too much centralized—dong shouting in all parts of the room to guard against. (Cheers)—its the price of liberty. (Dealening noise and appeals from the Caair to be heard.) I hope the n Chair to be heard.) I hope the movement aw in augurated win oe marked by deliboration—(cheers)—and judgment—(cheers)—piedged to no particular candidates, and that the nominating committee you may select—(cheers)—will nominate firm, decided men, who, when their judgments dictate, are not airald sometimes to be in the minority on doubtful questions. (Renewed stamping, jells and cheering.) In my uninterrupted connection with the New York Stock Exchange for about twenty years—(cheers)—the good feeling of the members for each other has been one of its prominent leatures—(cheers)—and in connection with this sentiment i would deprecate the distinction that is often kept up between open board members and those of the old Stock Exchange. (Confusion.) We are now an one. (Cheers.) Our interests are identical—(cheers.—and in the language of a great statesman—(prolonged and deafening cheers)—in speaking of his country—(renewed cheering)—I would illustrate my meaning—(cheers)—when he said—(cheers)—i know no North, no South, no East, no West—nothing but my country and my whole country, (indescribable confusion.) So let every member of this board, in relation to matters connected with its true interest, say—(cheers)—I know no ring—(cries of "Oh!" "oh!" and cheers)—in clique, nothing but the interests of the New York Stock Exchange and the whole Stock Exchange. (Prolonged cheering.)

incrests of the New York Stock Exchange and the whole Stock Exchange, (Prolonged cheering.) When the meeting had been hammered down into comparative order by the chairman's gavet, Mr. Mr. Curpenter was elected Secretary. Mr. Rufus Hatch, who was regarded as the PROBABLE NOMINER OF THE OPPOSITION for President of the Stock Exchange, in a brief speech withdrew from the field and nominated Mr. Wilham Seymour, Jr., for President, which nomination was carried by a large vote. On motion of Mr. Jenkins Val. Schanek, the chair was empowered to appoint a committee to prepare the other nominations, and the meeting adjourned until 10-day.

Semi-Annual Meeting of the Gold Exchange

Board Yesterday. The New York Gold Exchange held their semiannual meeting yesterday afternoon. The Treasurer's report showed that the balance on hand on October 1, 1869, was \$114,115. The total receipts from that time were \$39,126 and the total expenditures \$19.175. The total balance now on hand in

\$134,064.
On motion of Mr. Tucker a committee to consider the propriety of consolidating the Stock and Gold boards and to confer with the former on the subject was appointed, and the following named gentlemen were elected to serve on the committee:—J. B. Al-exanger, Messrs. Camblos, Hodgsin, E. S. Ballin E. O. Read, Kippler, Parker, Brown and W. M.

E. O. Read, Kippler, Parker, Brown and W. M. Whittemore.

Mr. Hodgkin moved that the case of Mr. Lounsberry, who had been fined \$500 for making a fictious sale of gold, or reconsidered. The effect intended by she imposing of the penalty had been all that was desired.

Mr. Kippler objected to the motion, but after a little declate Mr. Lounsberry was allowed to make an explanation, after which the motion was adopted.

On motion Mr. A. Van Saun, of Van Saun & Co., was restored to membership, after which the meeting adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK.

The following preamble and resolutions were

passed by the Commissioners of the Central Park at a meeting of the Commissioners held on Saturday, the 16th inst., and forwarded to the Legislature:—
Whereas the attention of the Board has been called to section No. 16 in the New York Tax Levy now before the Legislature, as published in a New York Tax Levy now before the Legislature, as published in a New York Tax Levy now before the Legislature, as provision in the following words, you which repairs the provision in the following words, you will be performed to the Bepart of the Bepartment of Public Parks understood to the Bepartment of Public Parks in any population of the Bepartment of the services in any population of the Bepartment of the services in any population of the Bepartment of the services in any population of the Bepartment of the Services in any population of the Parks of the General Parks of the Comparation to which they are entitled by law, and the Comparation to which they are entitled by law and the Comparation of the Board of said last named Commissioners a compensation during the period he has so acted equal to one half the amount paid to the freature of said Board in that time, and said amount shall be included it the taxes for the present year; and whereas the duties of secretary of the Board have always been performed by the clerk of the Board and his assistant, who have been paid a regula salary as such clerks, to their entire satisfaction; and whereas the office of secretary has been uniformly heid by a Commissioner of the Park, whose duties as such secretary have been merely nominal, calling for and receiving from him no actual duties; and whereas the provisions above referred to, it can acted by the Legislature, will take from the Treasury of the city a sum of more than \$4.000; and whereas the Board are apprehensive that the Legislature may be acting in the matter under some misapprehension or mislaformation; and whereas the Board deem it an act of conscientious duty of their part to make the above facts known to the members of the Legislature. matter most whereas this Board deem it an account to the memoers of their part to make the above facts known to the memoers of the Legislature, therefore

Resolved, That the President of the Board cause the same to be communicated to the Legislature by forwarding to be preamble and resolution.

The Shipcarpenters and Calkers Resist a Reduction of Wages and Stop Work-Extent of the Strike-Shipbuilding Firms AL

ANOTHER SHIPCARPENTERS' STRIKE

fected by It-Opposing Meetings, Opposing Resolves and the Opposing Sides of the Story.

Shipcarpenters, calkers and others working at different branches of shipbuilding in this city and vicinity, are on another strike. The latter strike began yesterday morning, but is unlike the one occurring two years ago and lasting three months, when the bone of contention, as will be remembered, was for eight hours instead of ten hours for a day's work, and which resulted in the final deleas of the strikers. The subject of the present dispute is the wages, which have been reduced from four dollars to \$3 50 a day. Both sides—the shipbuilders and master shipwrights on one side and the a firm determination to adhere to the respective courses upon which they have entered, the former icclaring most positively that they will not pay over dectaring most positively has a strenuously avowing that they will not accept a cent less than the old rate of wages. The strike, like all strikes, promises to be simply a question of time, with pienty of backbone on the part of the strikers, but with all the advantages of capital on the part of the shipbuilders, which in nine cases out of ten generally carries the day. Meantime about 500 men are out of employment and at a season of the year when very few of them can afford to lie idle.
PRELIMINARY TO THE STRIKE.

About a month ago the subject of a reduction of wages was first talked over among the shipbuilders. The necessaries of life being cheaper, rent being lower and reductions of wages having occurred in some other branches of labor. were considered sufficient grounds for making the pay iess, and especially as the wages still paid were the old war prices. Having concluded upon a reduction, this action was made known to the supcarpenters and other classes of employes with an intimation that the same would be carried into effect on the 1st of this month. The shipcarpenters on being apprised of this intended action asked that no change be made in the wages till the 1stn inst., which was yesterday, which request was compiled with. In the interim the shipcarpenters held meetings on the subject and resolved that they would not work at less wages. Their hast meeting was on Saturday, at No. 88 Pike slip. The shipbulders also held several meetings, the last being neld on Saturday, at Mr. Rondlett's office, in South street, near Dover. At this meeting they likewise resolved to anhere to their previously expressed determination. It was believed, however, that at the last the shipbulders would yield in favor of the shipcarpenters. This belief proves to be litusory. were considered sufficient grounds for making the

It was believed, however, that at the last the ship-builders would yield in favor of the shipcarpenters. This belief proved to be litusory.

THE STRIKE EKGINS.

As the shipcarpenters and others assembled yesterday morning at their various places of labor they were very much surprised on receiving from their respective foremen a notification of the determination of the employers to carry into effect the proposed reduction in wages. The men had resolved not to work in such case. There was but one course to take, which was to collect their tools and acandon all ideas of work; and this course was universally taken in a spirit of order and quiet that cannot be too, highly commended. All the men quit work in a body. The movement was general—Brooklyn, Jersey City and Greenpoint poining.

MEETINGS OF THE STRIKERS.

There were two meetings of the strikers yesterday at No. 88 Pike slip—one in the forencon and the other in the afternoon. Mr. Benjamin Waney presided at both meetings. At the first meeting it was again unanimously resolved that under no circumstances would they should to the proposed reduction of wages. The meeting was very orderly and quiet. A number made speciales setting fortatheir alleged grievances and urging indissoluble unity among them. In a later meeting was taken up in the formation of a protective union, so as to insure continued unity of action.

WHAT THE STRIKERS.

insure continued unity of action.

WHAT THE STRIKERS SAY.

They all have about one story to tell, and it cer-

What the Strikens say.

They all have about one story to teil, and it certainly is a sad one.

"It is the meanest attempt at reducing wages that ever was made," said one of them to our reporter.

"How so?" inquired the Herallo representative.

"Business has been very stack all winter," he proceeded to explain; "we have none of us averaged more than two days' work a week."

"Is tell you it has been a terrible winter to us. There are men among us—hard working, sober men—who never drink a drop of intoxicating liquor, with lamites depending upon them, who have had to pawn everything they had to keep themselves and children from starving."

"How has work been lately?"

"Hrightening up; and now that the men just began to earn something to get themselves out of deet and comfortable again the wages are reduced. It tell you it is damnable:" and he said this last with a marked emphasis of feeling.

"But won't your striking make it worse for you?"

"We strike on principle. If we yield now we will have to yield to a still further reduction, sud there won't be any end to it."

"So you mean to be firm?"

sworn to be so."

STORY OF THE SHIPBULLDERS.

The shipbuilders' side of the story has already peen given in substance. They insist that everything is cheaper, and that wages should come down with gold. Another strong argument is that they cannot afford to pay the wages they have been paying. They also pay the wages they have been paying. They also

Another strong argument is that they cannot afford to pay the wages they have been paying. They also allege that with a reduction in wages a large class of vessel owners would have their work done at this port, instead of giving it, as at present, to Southern and Eastern shipbuilders, where, labor they say, is lity per cent eneaper than here.

EXTENT OF WORK SUSPENDED.

At the screw docks, as also at the big and small balance docks and sectional docks near the foot of Pike slip, some men are at work; but work is suspended all along the dry docks. The following are the firms whose employes have stopped work:—Messis, William Daiton, John C. Wilhams, Josepp Sneiling, Holder & Smith, John M. W. Jackson, A. F. Bertian, Gilbert-F. Daring, Hall, Cornisa & Co.; C. & R. Poillon, J. McManon, J. S. Dean, G. F. Ferris, T. A. Crain, Lig Gar & Reed, P. J. O'Conneh, S. T. Snerwood, Daniel Hart, William Weish, William Foster, M. S. Abison, West & Hall, W. W. Roe, M. Chokner, T. Haines, J. H. Pomeroy, Rosevelt & Girffiths, Webb & Bell, Henry Steers, Thomas Stack, Lawrence & Foniks, W. Wood & Co., R. S. Alexander & Co., J. P. Jones, Norris & Townsend, Devine Eurits, W. H. Wedd, Nechard, S. Singews of War.

One thing that looks like a fixed determination on

One thing that looks like a fixed determination on One thing that looks like a fixed determination on, the part of the strikers to adhere to their action is their preparation to raise the sinews of war with which to keep up the fight. Yesterday they sent telegrams to the shipcarpenters' associations of Maine, Massachusetts and other States, apprising them of the strike. It is expected that if the strike continues they will receive liberal contributions from the associations thus respectively notified of the excitations of labor in this city and elsewhere will come to their assistance.

The Strike on the "Relt" Railroad. The east side cars of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company have ceased running on account of the strike instituted by the conductors and drivers, who protest against making a seventh trip every day, even if they are paid for it. By the old rule the men worked about twelve hours a day. By the new arrangements they have added on to that time about two hours and a haif, though between times they have haif an hour each for dinner and supper. The trips yesterday morning from the depot, corner avenue A and Thirty-sixth street, were made with policemen on board to preserve order, the foliowing parties volunteering as, conductors and drivers:—Peter G. Wasnington, treasurer: Superintendent Terry, Mr. Sage, stable master; Thomas Lecount, time starter; Frederick, R. Platt, &c. The strikers were beiligerent, and in many instances removed the drivers by main force from the cars. They also threatened to stop cars on the route, put the horses on the other end and drive them back to the depot. Tairty cars are now laid up. The strikers number forty-one conductors and thirty-nine drivers. They have resolved themselves into a band, and with the support of the Drivers' Association, none of whom will work for the company, declare they will fight it out til their employers give in. The drivers on the west side of the road will, doubtless, join the strikers to-day.

A large force of armed police guards the depot from violence and no serious disturbance may be expected. that time about two hours and a half, though be-

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD.

On Saturday last William E. Furman, ex-Sheriff of Queens county, procured an injunction against the Southside Railroad Company of Long Island, pre-straining them from extending their track through his premises. The company are now engaged in constructing a branen from Fresh Pond to Hunter's Point, to connect at Caivary Cemeter's with the track of the old Flushing and New York Railroad. As now surveyed the track with come within five feet of Mr. Furman's dwelling house, which he considers infurious and dangerous. Before the men had commenced operations on his farm he oftered to donate to the railroad company samflein land and \$2,000 if they would change the route from its present place to the rear of his farm; but this the company refused to do, and hence the injunction when they undertook to lay the rails, Mr. Furman has one of the fluest trout ponds on Long Island, which would also be unterly rained by the prosecution of this work. This is but one of a series of injunctions that will be laid, as many complaints are made concerning the conduct of some of the officials. his premises. The company are now engaged in